Annual Financial Report As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals as of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011)

And Supplemental Information Schedules

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date AUG 1 4 2013

Annual Financial Report
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
(With Comparative Totals as of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2011)
And Supplemental Information Schedules

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (PART I)

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana MANAGEMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

The discussion and analysis of the Rapides Parish Assessor's financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012. It should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The basic financial statements of the Rapides Parish Assessor, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, provides the following insights into the financial position and the results of operations. Governmental funds reported a general fund surplus of \$2.558 million, an increase of \$.257 million from the prior year. Total spending for all programs was \$1.287 million, a decrease of \$.024 million from the previous year.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The assessor's basic financial statements consists of a series of financial statements that show information for the assessor as a whole, its funds, and its financial responsibilities. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the assessor as a whole and present a longer-term view of the assessor's finances. For the assessor's governmental activities, these statements report how the assessor finances its services in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund statements may also provide insights into the assessor's overall financial position. Fund financial statements also report the assessor's operations in more detail that the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the assessor's general fund.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are reported using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are reported regardless of when cash is received and/or paid. These statements present the governmental activities of the assessor which comprises all of the assessor's services.

These statements report the assessor's net position - the difference between assets and liabilities, as reported in the Statement of Net Position - as a way to measure the assessor's financial position. Increases or decreases in the assessor's net position, as reported in the Statement of Activities, are an indicator of whether the assessor's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The difference between revenues and expenses presents the assessor's operating results; however, the assessor's objective is to provide services to the residents of the parish and the public in general, and not to generate profits as a commercial enterprise.

The fund financial statements provide detail information about the general fund of the assessor, but not the assessor as a whole. The general fund is required to be established by State law to enable the assessor to control and manage financial resources for particular purposes or to demonstrate that the assessor is meeting legal requirements for the expenditure of revenues.

The assessor's services are reported in governmental funds which focus on showing how financial resources flow into and out of funds and the balances remaining at year-end that may be available for future spending, using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that may be readily converted to cash. This basis of accounting provides a detailed short-term view of the assessor's operations and the services it provides. The governmental fund information enables financial statement users to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the assessor's programs. The relationship between governmental activities reported in the government-wide financial statements (Statement A and B) and the governmental funds in the fund financial statements (Statement C and E) is presented in a reconciliation on Statements D and F.

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana MANAGEMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Continued)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

As reported on the Statement of Net Position (Statement A), the assessor's net position were \$1.206 million, at December 31, 2012. This represents a net decrease of \$.048 million from the prior year. The \$1.206 million in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past year's operations. It means that if the assessor had to pay off all of its bills (current liabilities) at December 31, 2012, a balance of \$1.206 million, would be remaining. The following is a summary (in millions):

	December 31,		
	2012		2011
Total Assets	\$2.581		\$2.326
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	\$.022		\$024
Long-term liabilities	1.353	•	1.048
Total Liabilities	1.375		1.072
Net Position	\$1.206]	\$1.254

As reported in the Statement of Activities (Statement B), the results of this year's operations for the assessor reflected a decrease of \$.048 million. The assessor intends to closely monitor future expenditures with adherence to the approved budget to ensure financial stability. The following is a summary (in millions):

	Degember	31,
	2012	2011
Total Expenses	\$1.592	\$1.623
Total Revenues	1.544	1.421
Changes in Net Position (Net Increase/(Decrease)	\$(0.048)	\$(0.202)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)

As reported on the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet (Statement C), the assessor reported total assets of \$2.581 million, this is an increase of approximately \$.256 million from the prior year. The following is a summary (in millions):

,	0	·	Decem	nber	31,
			2012		2011
Total Assets			\$2.581		\$2.326

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana MANAGEMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (Continued)

	December	31,
		2011
s	\$.022	\$.024
	\$2.559	\$2.302

As reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance (Statement E), the total revenues increased by \$.122 million and expenditures increased by \$.024 million from the prior year. The following is a summary (in millions):

	Ded	ember	31,
	2012		2011
Total Revenues	\$1.543		\$1.421
Total Expenditures	1.287		1.263
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$0.256		\$0.158

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Budgetary information is presented on (Schedule 1), demonstrates the level of budgetary control exercised by the assessor as well as compliance with State law relating to budgets and the budgetary process. Supplemental appropriations were not deemed necessary by the assessor during the year. This resulted in an favorable variance in total expenditures of \$.376 million.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The capital assets of the assessor is limited to office furniture, equipment and automobiles. Office space, as required by Louisiana law, is provided by the parish police jury. At December 31, 2012, the assessor the capital assets were fully depreciated.

CONTACTING THE ASSESSOR

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the assessor's finances and to show accountability for the financial resources received. Questions about this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Honorable Richard I. "Rick" Ducote, Jr., Rapides Parish Assessor, Post Office Box 2002, Alexandria, LA 71309 at phone number 318-448-8511.

HERBIE W. WAY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

55 Terra Avenue Alexandria, tA 71303 318/442-7568 Fax: 318/449-9159

Independent Auditor's Report

HONORABLE RICHARD I. DUCOTE, JR. RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria. Louisiana

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Rapides Parish Assessor, Alexandria, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the assessor, as listed in the table of contents.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, I express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

OPINIONS

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the assessor as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

REPORT ON SUMMARIZED COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

I have previously audited the December 31, 2011, financial statements, and I expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in my report dated June 6, 2013. In my opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

OTHER MATTERS

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the supplementary information (Part I & II), as listed in the foregoing table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express and opinion or provide any assurance.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated June 6, 2013, on my consideration of the internal control over financial reporting and on my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Herbie W. Way Herbie W. Way Alexandria, Louisiana June 6, 2013

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals at December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,195,005	\$1,077,752
Receivables: Ad valorem taxes State revenue sharing	1,348,246 37,397	1,211,037 37,501
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,580,648 =======	\$2,326,290
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Current liabilities - accounts and other payables Long-term liabilities - other postemployment benefits	\$2,557 1,352,609	\$4,778 1,047,562
DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Deferred revenues	19,666	19,657
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	1,374,832	1,071,996
NET POSITION		
Unassigned	1,205,817	1,254,294
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$1,205,817	\$1,254,294

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
EXPENSES		
Current - General Government - Taxation: Personal services and related benefits Operating services Materials and supplies Travel and other charges	\$1,119,043 24,923 103,189 344,630	\$1,088,090 24,173 108,705 402,240
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,591,784	1,623,208
GENERAL REVENUES		
Ad valorem taxes	1,440,279	1,316,175
Intergovernmental revenues - state revenue sharing Interest earnings	56,095 5,316	56,252 5,262 43,209
Other	41,617	43,209
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	1,543,307	1,420,898
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	(48, 477)	(202,310)
NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,254,294	1,456,605
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	\$1,205,817	\$1,254,294 =======

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana GOVERNMENTAL FUND - GENERAL FUND

Balance Sheet, December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals at December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,195,005	\$1,077,752
Receivables Ad valorem taxes	1,348,246	1,211,037
State revenue sharing	37,397	37,501
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,580,648	\$2,326,290
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Liabilities - accounts payable Deferred Inflows - deferred revenues		\$4,778 19,657
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	22,223	24,434
Fund balance - unreserved/undesignated	2,558,425	2,301,856
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCE	#3 500 CAR	\$2.22C.200
AND FUND BALANCE	\$2,380,646 ===========	\$2,326,290 =======

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals at December 31, 2011)

		2012	2011
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund		\$2,558,425	\$2,301,856
Cost of capital assets Less - accumulated depreciation	\$498,950 (498,950)	NONE	NONE
Net OPEB obligation		(1,352,609)	(1,047,562)
Net Position		\$1,205,817	\$1,254,294

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana GOVERNMENTAL FUND - GENERAL FUND

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
REVENUES		
Ad valorem taxes	\$1,440,279	\$1,316,175
Intergovernmental revenues - state revenue sharing Interest earnings Other	5,316	56,252 5,262 43,209
Total revenues	1,543,307	1,420,898
EXPENDITURES		
Current - general government - taxation: Personal services and related benefits Operating services Materials and supplies Travel and other charges	1,119,043 24,923 103,189 39,583	1,088,090 24,173 108,705 42,255
Total expenditures	1,286,738	1,263,223
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	256,569	157,675
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,301,856	2,144,181
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$2,558,425	\$2,301,856

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012 (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$256,569	\$157,675
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the period	NONE	NONE
Increase in Net OPEB obligation	(305,046)	(359, 985)
Change in net position of governmental activities	(\$48,477)	(\$202,310)

INTRODUCTION

As provided by Article VII, Section 24 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, the assessor is elected by the voters of the parish and serves a term of four years, beginning January 1 following the year in which elected. The assessor assesses all real and movable property in the parish, subject to ad valorem taxation, prepares tax rolls, and submits the rolls to the Louisiana Tax Commission and other governmental bodies as prescribed by law. The assessor is authorized to appoint as many deputies as necessary for the efficient operation of his office and to provide assistance to the taxpayers of the parish. The deputies are authorized to perform all functions of the office, but the assessor is officially and pecuniarily responsible for the actions of the deputies.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements of the Rapides Parish Assessor have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The accompanying basic financial statements has been prepared in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments, issued in June 1999.

B. REPORTING ENTITY

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 established criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and components units that should be included within the reporting entity. The assessor is an independently elected official, however, the assessor is fiscally dependent on the parish police jury which maintains and operates the parish courthouse in which the assessor's office is located, In addition, the parish police jury's general purpose financial statements would be incomplete and possibly misleading without inclusion of the financial operations of the parish assessor. Accordingly, the assessor was determined to be a component unit of the Rapides Parish Assessor, the financial reporting entity.

The accompanying financial statements present information only on the funds maintained by the parish assessor and do not present information on the police jury, the general government services provided by that governmental unit, other the governmental units that comprise the financial reporting entity.

C. FUND ACCOUNTING

The assessor uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain functions and activities. A fund is defined as a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds account for all of the assessor's general activities. These funds focus on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between a governmental fund's assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. In general, the fund balance represents the accumulated expendable resources that may be used to finance future operations of the assessor. The assessor's current operations require the use of only governmental (general) fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the assessor and accounts for all financial resources.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS/BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS) - include the Statement of Net Position (Statement A) and the Statement of Activities (Statement B). These financial statements report the financial position and results of operations for the assessor as a whole. Fiduciary funds are not included at this level, as they are only reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position at the fund financial statement level. The Government-Wide Financial Statements were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange or exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange occurs (regardless of when cash is received or disbursed). Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions.

Program Revenues - Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities (Statement B) derive directly from users as a fee for services; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the general revenues.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses - The assessor reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities (Statement B). Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Indirect expenses of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense, which can be specifically identified by function, is included in the direct expenses of each function. Depreciation which cannot be specifically identified by function is assigned to the "travel and other charges" function due to the fact that the assets serve multiple purposes.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS) - governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds. Fund financial statements report detailed information about the assessor. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type.

Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The assessor considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after the fiscal year end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

Revenues

Ad valorem taxes and the related state revenue sharing are recorded in the year the taxes are due and payable. Ad valorem taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and attach as an enforceable lien and become due and payable on the date the tax rolls are filed with the recorder of mortgages. Louisiana Revised Statute 47:1995 requires that the tax roll be filed on or before November 15 of each year. Ad valorem taxes become delinquent if not paid by December 31. The taxes are normally collected in December of the current year and January and February of the ensuing year.

Interest income on time deposits is recorded when the time deposits have matured and the income is available.

Based on the above criteria, ad valorem tax and the related state revenue sharing are treated as susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred.

E. BUDGET PRACTICES

A proposed budget is published in the official journal at least ten days prior to a public hearing. The public hearing is held at the assessor's office during the month of December for comments from taxpayers. The proposed budget is then legally adopted and amended during the year, as necessary, by the assessor.

Appropriations lapse at year-end and must be reappropriated for the following year to be expended.

Formal budgetary integration is not employed as a management control device during the year. Encumbrances are not recorded or recognized in the budget of the assessor.

Budgeted amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original adopted budget amounts and all subsequent amendments.

F. ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed.

However, outstanding purchase orders are taken into consideration before expenditures are incurred in order to assure that applicable appropriations are not exceeded.

G. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes amounts in demand deposit, interest bearing demand deposits, and money market accounts. Cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those income-producing items with original maturities of usually 90 days or less. Under state law, the assessor may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana.

Under state law, the assessor may invest in United States bonds, treasury notes, or certificates. These are classified as investments if their original maturities exceed 90 days; however, if the original maturities are 90 days or less, they are classified as cash equivalents.

H. INVESTMENTS

In accordance with Louisiana Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 32:2955, the assessor, upon determination of the availability of funds in excess of immediate cash requirements, may invest in direct United States Treasury obligations; bonds, debentures, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness guaranteed by federal agencies or United States government instrumentalities, provided that such obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government; and savings accounts and certificates of deposit of state banks organized under the laws of Louisiana or national banks having their principal offices in the state of Louisiana. Additionally, the assessor may invest in mutual or trust fund institutions (limited to 25 per cent of the funds considered available for investment under this section) provided that they are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 and the investment Act of 1940 and have underlying investments consisting solely of securities of the United States government or its agencies. Investments are stated at fair value.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Capital assets are recorded in the government-wide financial statements, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public purposes, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method with an useful live of from 5 to 7 years.

J. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees of the assessor's office earn 12 days of vacation leave and 12 days of sick leave each year. All leave must be used in the year it is earned. Based on the policies of the assessor, relating to vacation and sick leave, there are no accumulated or vested benefits relating to compensated absences, at December 31, 2012, which require recognition or disclosure to conform with generally accepted accounting principles.

K. NET POSITION

For Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either, externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants, construction contracts, etc.), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and/or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

L. FUND EQUITY

The assessor implemented the requirements of GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions." This statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of constraints placed on government's fund balance more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of spending constraints:

Nonspendable Fund Balance - amounts that are not in spendable form; i.e., inventory, prepaid expenses, etc.

Restricted Fund Balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers; i.e., grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes, by the assessor, using the highest level of decision-making authority. These fund balances can not be used for any other purpose unless the assessor takes the same highest level action to remove or modify the constraint.

Assigned Fund Balance - amounts the assessor intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent is expressed by the assessor.

Unassigned Fund Balance - amounts that are available for unrestricted expenditure. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

The assessor, establishes fund balance commitments and assignments by passage of a resolution, typically uses restricted fund balances first, followed by committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of these classifications could be used.

M. EXTRAORDINARY AND SPECIAL ITEMS

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events within the control of the assessor, which are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence.

N. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported on the basic financial statements and the related note disclosure at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Under state law, the assessor may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the union, or the laws of the United States. The assessor may invest in certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. At December 31, 2012, the assessor has cash and cash equivalents as follows:

Demand deposits and petty cash

\$975,339

Time and certificates of deposit

219,666

Total

\$1,195,005

These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits, or the resulting bank balances, must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent bank. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodia, l bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. At December 31, 2012, the assessor had cash and cash equivalents (collected bank balances) of \$1,214,940. These deposits are secured from risk by approximately \$469,666 of federal deposit insurance (GASB Category 1) and \$745,274 of the pledge of bank-owned securities held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties (GASB Category 3).

Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized under the provisions of GASB Statement 3, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the assessor that the fiscal agent bank has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets and depreciation activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, follows:

Balance, Beginning Deletions	\$500,137 (1,187)
Balance, Ending	498,950
Accumulated depreciation: Balance, Beginning Deletions	(500,137) 1,187
Balance, Ending	(498,950)
Capital assets, net	NONE

4. PENSION PLAN

Substantially all employees of the Rapides Parish Assessor's office are members of the Louisiana Assessor's Retirement Fund ("system"), a multiple-employer (cost-sharing), public employee retirement system (PERS), controlled and administered by a separate board of trustees. The assessor and all full-time employees who are under the age of 60 and are not drawing earned retirement benefits from any other public retirement system in Louisiana are required to participate in the system. Members who retire at or after age 55 with at least 12 years of creditable service or who retire with at least 30 years of creditable service are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to 3.333 per cent of their highest monthly average final compensation for each year of creditable service, not to exceed 100 per cent of their monthly average final compensation. Monthly average final compensation is the member's average salary during the 36 consecutive months that produce the highest average. Members who terminate with at least 12 years of service and who do not withdraw their employee contributions may retire at or after age 55 and receive the benefit accrued to their date of termination. The system also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established by state statute.

The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing the Louisiana Assessor's Retirement System, Post Office Box 14699, Baton Rouge, louisiana 70898, or by calling (800) 925-4446.

Plan members, at December 31, 2012 are required by state statute to contribute 8 percent of the annual covered salary and the Rapides Parish Assessor is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current contribution rate is 13.5 percent of annual covered payroll. Contributions to the system include one-fourth of one percent (one per cent for Orleans Parish) of the taxes shown to be collectible by the tax rolls of each parish, plus revenue sharing funds appropriated by the legislature. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Rapides Parish Assessor are established and may be amended by state statute. As provided by Louisiana Revised Statute 11:103, the employer contributions are determined by actuarial valuation and are subject to change each year based on the results of the valuation for the prior year. The Rapides Parish Assessor's contributions to the System for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$104,524, \$94,479, and \$101,945, equal to the required contributions for each year.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Rapides Parish Assessor provides certain continuing postemployment health care benefits for its employees and their spouses. Substantially all of the Rapides Parish Assessor's employees become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Rapides Parish Assessor. These benefits for retirees and similar benefits for active employees are provided through the Louisiana Assessor's Association Insurance Fund, whose monthly premiums are paid by the Rapides Parish Assessor. There were 7 retirees (including spouses) and 18 active employees participating in the insurance program during this year.

Plan Description

The Rapides Parish Assessor's medical (including prescription drugs and dental) and life insurance benefits are provided through the Louisiana Assessor's Association Insurance Fund. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan for financial reporting purposes and for this valuation.

All employees are eligible to elect medical coverage upon retiring with at:

Age 55 with at least 12 years of service, or; Any age with at least 30 years of service.

Coverage is provided to spouses of retirees who are currently receiving benefits. If the retiree predeceases the spouse, coverage for surviving spouse continues.

Funding Policy

Until 2009, The Rapides Parish Assessor recognized the cost of providing post-employment medical benefits (Rapides Parish Assessor's portion of the retiree medical premiums) as an expense when the benefit premiums were due and thus financed the cost of the postemployment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Effective with the Fiscal Year beginning January 1, 2009, Rapides Parish Assessor prospectively implemented Government Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 45 (GASB 45), Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions.

Annual Required Contribution

Rapides Parish Assessor's Annual Required Contribution (ARC) is an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB 45. The Annual Required Contribution (ARC), with a valuation date as of July 6, 2007, is the sum of the Normal Cost plus the contribution to amortize the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL). A level dollar, closed amortization period of 30 years (the maximum amortization period allowed by GASB 43/45) has been used for the post-employment benefits. The total ARC, assuming a 4.00% discount rate (without prefunding), compounded annually for the year beginning January 1, 2012, for medical benefits as set forth below:

Normal cost	\$189,297
30-year UAL amortization amount	245,097
Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$434,394

Net Post-employment Benefit Obligation (Asset)

The table below shows Rapides Parish Assessor's Net Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) Obligation (Asset) for fiscal year ending December 31, 2012:

Beginning Net OPEB Obligation	\$1,047,562
Annual required contribution (ARC)	434,394
·Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	41,902
ARC Adjustment	(64, 151)
OPEB Cost	412,145
Assumed contributions made	(107,098)
Change in Net OPEB Obligation	305,047
Ending Net OPEB Obligation	\$1,352,609

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funding status for the last three years, assuming a 4.00 percent discount rate, is as follows:

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage	
Year	OPEB	of OPEB Cost	Net OPEB
Ended	Cost	Contributed	Obligation
12/31/2010	\$436,941	20.80%	\$684,577
12/31/2011	450,786	20.10	1,047,582
12/31/2012	412,145	26.00	1,352,609

Actuarial accrued liability is defined as that portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method the assessor uses the Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method), of the actuarial present value of post-employment plan benefits and expenses which is not provided by normal cost. Since the plan was not funded in the fiscal year, the entire actuarial accrued liability was unfunded.

The schedule of funding progress presented as required supplemental information presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. Due to GASB No. 45 being implemented this year, there is no comparative information on this schedule.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. The actuarial valuation for post-employment benefits includes estimates and assumptions regarding (1) turnover rate; (2) retirement rate; (3) health care cost trend rate; (4) mortality rate; (5) discount rate (investment return assumption); and (6) the period to which the costs apply (past, current, or future years of service by employees). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by Rapides Parish Assessor and its employee plan members) at the time of the valuation. Consistent with the long-term perspective of actuarial calculations, the actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

Actuarial Cost Method

The ARC is determined using the Unit Credit Actuarial Cost Method. The employer portion of the cost for retiree medical care in each future year is determined by projecting the current cost levels using the healthcare cost trend rate and discounting this projected amount to the valuation date using the other described pertinent actuarial assumptions, including the investment return assumption (discount rate), mortality, and turnover.

LEVIED TAXES

The Rapides Parish Assessor is authorized to levy a 2-mill ad valorem tax to operate his office. The assessor levied 2.10 mills in 2012. The difference between authorized and levied millages is the result of reassessment of the taxable property required by Article 7. Section 18 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974.

7. DEFERRED REVENUES

In accordance with Louisiana law, the parish tax collector remits taxes paid under protest to the individual taxing authorities within the parish. Accordingly, these funds are segregated by the Assessor through the use of a protest tax account and recorded as a deferred revenue until a judicial determination has been issued. At December 31, 2012, the Assessor has segregated \$19,666, in protested taxes. This amount is recorded as a deferred revenue on Statement A.

8. EXPENDITURES OF THE ASSESSOR PAID BY THE PARISH POLICE JURY

The assessor's office is located in the parish courthouse. Expenditures for operation and maintenance of the parish courthouse, as required by state statute, are paid by the Rapides Parish Police Jury and are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The assessor is exposed to various risks related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The assessor has obtained commercial insurance for all the aforementioned risks and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (PART II)

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana GOVERNMENTAL FUND - GENERAL FUND

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL ON BUDGET BASIS	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
REVENUES				
Taxes - ad valorem Intergovernmental revenues - state		\$1,259,343		\$180,936
Intergovernmental revenues - state revenue sharing Use of money - interest earnings Preparing tax rolls, etc.	53,000 3,000 30,500	53,000 3,000 30,500	56,095 5,316 41,617	3,095 2,316 11,117
Total revenues	1,345,843	1,345,843	1,543,307	197,464
EXPENDITURES General government - taxation: Current: Salaries: Assessor Deputies Others Related benefits Office expenses Travel Automobile expenses Assessor's expense allowance Professional fees Office equipment	123,360 660,000 50,000 448,000 180,000 55,000 30,000 12,336 80,000 24,000	123,360 660,000 50,000 448,000 180,000 55,000 30,000 12,336 80,000 24,000	123,360 579,450 32,293 383,940 103,189 13,271 9,598 12,336 24,923 4,378	80,550 17,707 64,060 76,811 41,729 20,402 55,077 19,622
Total expenditures	1,662,696	1,662,696	1,286,738	375,958
EXCESS (Deficiency) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(316, 853)	(316, 853)	256,569	573, 422
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	594,346	594,346	2,301,857	1,707,511
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$277,493			

See independent auditor's report.

Schedule of Funding Progress for the Employee Healthcare Plan December 31, 2012

				Unfunded	
Actuarial	Actuarial		Actuarial	Actuarial	
Valuation	Value		Accrued	Accrued	
Date	of	Discount	Liability	Liability	Funded
January, 1	Assets	Rate	UAAL	UAAL	Ratio
2012	\$0.00	4.00%	\$4,002,326	\$4,002,326	0.00%
2011	\$0.00	4.00%	\$3,532,755	\$3,352,755	0.00%
2010	\$0.00	4.00%	\$3,532,755	\$3,352,755	0.00%

See independent auditor's report.

HERBIE W. WAY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana

I have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Rapides Parish Assessor, Alexandria, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated June 6, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements, I considered the entity's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether entity's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

RAPIDES PARISH ASSESSOR Alexandria, Louisiana GAO Report (Continued)

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing on internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute (LSA-R.S.) 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Herbie W. Way Herbie W. Way Alexandria, Louisiana June 6, 2013

See independent auditor's report.